

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1801.

[No. 47.]

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION of the *Alexandria Advertiser* AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent FARMING LAND, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granary—in the occupancy of Mr. Esme Smock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are not previously disposed of by private bargain, they will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2.

mw&tf

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31.

eo(2)

Just Received

A Consignment of the following articles.

Cotton in bales,

Russia Canvass,

Brown Rolls,

Hessians,

Oude Caffahs,

China Cuffers,

Baftas,

English and India Lutestrings,

Black Florentines,

Sprig'd and plain Jaconet Mullins,

Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Which, together with several articles on hand, viz.

Loaf, Lump & brown Sugar,

Young Hyson,

Souchong, and

Hyson-skin

} TEAS,

Allum Salt,

Liverpool do. in bulk and sacks,

German Oznaburgs,

Flanders Sheeting,

Cloths,

Writing and wrapping Paper, &c.

Will be sold low for Cash, or bartered for Flour, Corn or Tobacco.

Hewes & Miller.

February 2.

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FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Messrs. Martin & Jaufret, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2.

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The Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an Election will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 16th instant, at 3 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven Directors for the Company for the ensuing year, agreeable to the act of incorporation.

They will also please to observe that the library is removed to a convenient room in the central part of King-street, at the rear of Mr. William Gird, watchmaker, and nearly opposite Mr. Lawrence Hcoff's.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

Librarian.

King-street, Feb. 2.

zwmw&f

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

eo

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

BY AN HIBERNIAN AND ALIEN.

NOW hark ye, sweet Liberty Boys,
For these are the days of our glory;
Come on, then, our true-hearted joys,
The Aristocrats all fly before ye;
The magistrates, jury and courts,
They stand in the way of our thriving,
They give people little support,
Who have nothing to lose or keep by them.

And so to the Devil we'll pitch them.

II.

For example, to France let us look;
There is Liberty, thure, to the utmost,
'Tis then, by hook or by crook,
Who makes the best scrambles still up-
most;
Like them, let us dance the Carmole,
And take the rich rogues by the weason,
And pitch them by scores in a hole.
By my shoul, it will be pretty diversion.
Huzza for equality Boys.

III.

And soon the dear French will be here,
With their equal rights and their pikes
Sir.
Oh! how very sweet for to hear
The snap of the guillotine's axe, Sir.
Then off flies a head at a touch,
The Aristocrats shall not escape us,
And if the damn rogues shall be rich,
We will strip them like new skin'd po-
tatoes.

Good luck to the French then, huzza.

IV.

For leaders we need not fear that;
There's Gallatin, with his palaver,
And Nicky and Giles, who can chat,
The wooden Sword Knight, who can
flaver;
And then, we have Randolph and Trigg,
And others, both sturdy and frisky,
Who once gave the Congress a jig.
And dance about poles for their whif-
key.

O! these are the boys for the trust.

V.

With J——son, greatest of men,
Our President next, we will dash on.
Republican marriages then,
And drowning boats, will be in fashion,
Coalitions, tri-colour'd, will form,
'Twixt white Men, Mulattoe, and Ne-
groes.
The banks and the treasury we'll storm.
Oh! how we'll squeeze the old Qua-
kers.

Philosophy is a fine thing.

VI.

Then Sheela and I will be drest
In broadcloths, in silks and in fatin;
Will eat and will drink of the best,
With footmen and pages in waiting.
Thus Sheela shall sip her fine tea,
With gossips carouzing and feasting;
Instead of four clabber and whiskey,
Good wine I will be after tasting.
Blood and cunds we'll live by and by.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

(Continued.)

Mr. Nicholson explained—He trusted no gentleman would suppose the history of Adams, the printer, to be intentionally mistated by him. That his relation of it might be not erroneous, he did not say. The gentleman himself it appeared was under the very same mistake—he acknowledged to have seen the circumstance in the new papers as related, and to have believed it, until by a more intimate enquiry, when the opportunity offered to him, he was undeceived. He therefore could not blame those who had not had the opportunity of seeing it contradicted. Besides this mis-information, the gentleman thought the man was dead, until informed otherwise by a gentleman by his side.

As to the case of Mr. Cooper, the gentleman from S. Carolina corroborated the observation, Mr. Nicholson said, made by him. He agreed that the testimony of the president was refused, but did not draw the same inferences. He thought it right but I conceive it otherwise. Mr. Cooper was charged with having declared that the president in his answers to addresses had said such and such things. He was told that he must not rely on this as testimony. [Mr. Harper denied the truth of this] Mr. Nicholson said it certainly was refused in the first instance, though afterwards it might have been permitted to be read to the jury, but not as due testimony. Upon this he thought it proper to call for the testimony of the president himself, which was refused upon the ground of impropriety.

Mr. Harper. As a great part, Mr. Chairman, of what I have to offer to the committee on this question, is connected with the statements of abuses which gentlemen who oppose the continuation of this law, tell us have been committed in the course of its execution, I have chosen to offer it at this stage of the debate, in order that the correction of the errors with which those statements abound, may go forth with the errors themselves.

The objections of gentlemen, sir, to the continuation of this law have been directed, as usual, against its constitutionality and its expediency. Those against its expediency are reducible, as far as I have been able to understand them, to some instances of oppression, which gentlemen say have taken place under the law. In what did this oppression consist? If I understand gentlemen aright, they stated it to consist in the denial to persons who had been indicted under the law, of the proper time, means and opportunity of making their defence. The objections have been variously and very indistinctly expressed, but

as far as I was able to understand them, this was their full amount.

Let us, then, Mr. Chairman, examine the cases which have been adduced as instances of this oppression. Let us enquire whether they afford any foundation for the imputations which have been made on the conduct of the courts.

The first case is that which occurred in Philadelphia last year.* In this case, we are told, the party was denied the means of making his defence; was prevented from adducing the testimony by which the truth of the publication for which he was indicted, might have been proved. Fortunately, sir, there are many now present, many honorable members of this house, who were present at the trial, and can bear testimony to the manner in which it was conducted. They can testify that the party was allowed all the indulgence that he asked for, was permitted to carry before the jury all the testimony which he chose to adduce.

In the first place he summoned several members of congress to attend as witnesses in his behalf. I myself was summoned. An honorable member from Pennsylvania who sits near me, (Mr. Gallatin) was also summoned; and I see several other honorable members in their places who were included in the summons. It happened that we were prevented from going into court as soon as we had intended, but we did so, and when we entered the court, we found the party preparing an affidavit, or prepared with one and holding it in his hand, in which our testimony was stated to be material to his defence, and our absence was alledged as a ground for postponing the trial. But our appearance disconcerted this scheme, and the trial went on. Why were we summoned, sir? Nobody present was ignorant of the purpose. It was a mere trick to postpone the trial, and so universally understood. We were summoned in the expectation and belief that we would not attend. In that case our absence would have been alledged as a cause of postponement, and there was no difficulty about swearing that our testimony was material. If the trial had been postponed on this ground, the point would have been gained and justice eluded; and if the court had refused to postpone it, the opportunity which was sought, of abusing the court, and raising an outcry about the denial of justice, would have been afforded. Will any body deny this statement? No, sir, nobody will presume to deny it. The truth flashed on all who were within the verge of the court. None were so blind as not to see the artifice; none were so shameless as not to blush at it. Even the spirit of party was reduced to silence, and the most hardened votaries of faction hung down their heads, and were confounded at the detection. How, sir, did the detection take place? How was the design rendered thus apparent? The witnesses thus summoned with parade; thus called from their seats in the national legislature to give evidence on the trial; the witnesses whose absence, when it was hoped and believed that they had declined attending, was about to be made the ground of an application on oath for a postponement of the case, whose testimony was about to be stated on oath to be material to the defence; these witnesses, when they did come, were not examined. They remained in court during the whole of the trial. The party was informed of their being present, and when he had gone

* The case of Cooper.

through all his other testimony, was expressly asked by the court whether he wished to examine them, and he said no. They were not examined. Left it should be said that through fatigue arising from the length of the trial, he had become unable to examine them, the court informed him that if he wished for time to refresh himself, there should be an adjournment of an hour or two for that purpose, but this indulgence he rejected, and still declined to examine these witnesses. Thus the purpose for which they had been summoned was disclosed, and it became manifest to all, even those most unwilling to see, that there being called on was a mere trick, which their unexpected appearance had defeated.

But we are told, sir, that this person was refused the opportunity of producing other testimony. What testimony? That of the president of the United States. And do gentlemen seriously contend that the president of the United States is liable to be called from the seat of government, where his high and important functions always require him to be, in order to travel up and down the United States as a witness on trials? If he may be summoned to attend one court, he may be summoned to attend another. If he must go as a witness into the courts of Pennsylvania, he must, on the same principle, go as a witness into those of New-Hampshire or Georgia. Can gentlemen be serious in contending for such a principle? No, sir, they are not serious: they cannot be serious, and I am firmly persuaded that the honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) who has expressly contended for it, would, *mutatis mutandis*, be one of the first to discern and expose its absurdity.

The president, moreover, was called on in this case to criminate himself, which the best established rules of law protect every person from being compelled to do. The party was indicted for a false, scandalous and malicious libel on the president, whom he had accused of many atrocious acts. He plead the truth of the matter in justification, and wished to bring the president as a witness to criminate himself by proving their truth. This is forbidden by the positive rule of law, revived and admitted in every days practice. What would be the consequence of admitting it with respect to the president? A profligate fellow would have nothing to do but to accuse him in print of a crime, and when indicted for it, harass his person and degrade his office and character, by examining him in a court of justice, as to the commission of that crime, and thus compelling him to give an account of his whole private conduct and public administration. This is the principle for which gentlemen contend!

But there was other testimony, we are told by gentlemen, which this person was denied permission to adduce. What other testimony? Certain publications extracted from Newspapers, and purporting to be answers of the president to various addresses. Was he prevented from adducing them? No. He was, on the contrary, permitted to adduce them, and did in fact adduce them. He was indeed told by the court, and most truly told, that these extracts from newspapers were not legal evidence, but that under the particular accusations of the case, he should be allowed to give them in evidence. He was told that he might read in evidence whatever he thought proper.

He availed himself of this permission in its full extent. He read those extracts in evidence. Indeed, for the greater part of his defence, which lasted for nearly three hours, consisted in reading and commenting on the president's answers to addresses?

Will any one deny this fact, Sir? No; it will not be denied. It cannot be denied. It took place in the presence of many witnesses; of many who now hear me. And it proves incontestibly, that greater latitude of indulgence could not possibly be given in making a defence, than was given to the person. And yet, Sir this is one of the instances adduced, of oppression, of denial of justice, under the sedition act.

The next instance is brought from Boston. We are told a melancholy story, decorated with all the graces of the pathetic, about a poor innocent printer in Boston, who was indicted under this law for a libel on the federal government, convicted, imprisoned, and at length sunk under the cold and dreary dampness of a dungeon, and yielded up his life a victim to the tyranny of the sedition act. This dismal tale, sir, thus pitiously told, is found to be completely destitute of truth in all its parts. This poor wretch whose life fell a sacrifice to the rigors of imprisonment under the sedition act, turns out to be still alive and in health. He is found to have been indicted in a state court, under the state law, and for a libel on the state government. By a most singular infelicity of exactness, the fact appears, in every point, to be precisely the reverse of the story.

(To be continued.)

MONDAY, February 2.

General Mattoon, returned in the place of Mr. Lyman from Massachusetts appeared, and after qualification, took his seat in the house.

An engrossed bill making the ports of Bedford, &c. ports of entry for vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope and beyond the same, was read and passed.

Mr. S. Smith from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported on the petitions of several persons in New-York, Providence, Philadelphia and Alexandria, who prayed encouragement to certain discoveries and improvements in the arts, by additional duties being laid on certain articles. The report was that it would be inexpedient at this time to increase the duties on imported articles.—The house concurred.

Mr. Smith also reported on the petition of Sylvanus Bourne and others, consuls of the United States in foreign ports, praying a salary to be attached to their appointments. The report was that the prayer ought not to be granted. The house concurred.

He also reported two bills which were referred to committees of the whole house: A bill to amend the act to retain a further sum in drawbacks for expenses incident to the allowance of the payments thereof, and in lieu of stamps on debentures—and a bill to amend the act to regulate the duties on import and tonnage.

Mr. Gregg laid on the table a resolution that the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War should be instructed to enquire into the causes of the late fires, and to designate in a report to the house, the effects of the loss of books or papers on the unsettled accounts of the United States.—The resolution, after a motion for postponement by Mr. Dana, which was ne-

gated, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Rutledge for preparatory measures to be reported by a committee, relating to the election of President was then called up, and after some observations in its support by Mr. Rutledge, agreed to. He moved its reference to five members—this was opposed, as was that of its reference to seven members. Sixteen at last prevailed. A motion made by Mr. Bayard was referred to the same committee.

A bill providing a government for the District of Columbia was then called for, whereupon Mr. Smilie moved its postponement until the third of March. This called forth a debate, but at length the motion was withdrawn, and the house resolved itself into a committee thereupon—Mr. Rutledge in the chair—When Mr. Smilie moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Debate ensued upon this question, but the committee rose without coming to a decision. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

Cleared, Brig Venus, Stevenson, Ham-

burgh; Sloop Sally, Hever, Baltimore.

Arrived at Reedy Island, on Tuesday last.

Ship Three Sisters, Murphy, Liverpool via New-York; Brig Nancy, Cassin, Cape

Francois.

A topfail Schooner below, name unknown.

Capt. Cassin informs that he left at Cape Francois, the 20th ult. the brig Mary, Tarris and Schooner Active, Spence, both of and for this port, to sail in 10 or 15 days.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 13.

A motion was made by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. Mitchel, and read as follows, viz.

Whereas the joining of the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake by a canal, has long been deemed an object of great importance to the agricultural and commercial interests, as well of the state of Pennsylvania as of her sister states of Delaware and Maryland, and to the accomplishment of that great object, much solicitude has manifested itself in these states; and whereas, the legislature of this state, deeply impressed with the importance of it to the citizens thereof, are very desirous to promote so beneficial an object—

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the governor of this commonwealth be requested and he is hereby empowered, to appoint three commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, forthwith to attend the general assembly of the state of Delaware, now in session, with a view to obtain the permission of that state upon proper principles, to have a canal cut between the bays aforesaid upon the most eligible ground, and that the commissioners aforesaid be allowed the sum of four dollars per day for so long as they shall be engaged in the commission aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the support of government on orders drawn by the governor on the treasurer.

[N. B.] This resolution was signed by the speakers of both houses on Thursday last, and also by the governor, that day, and Capt. Hunn, of the city, George Logan, and Presley Carr Lane, were appointed commissioners, who left this city on Friday morning to go to Dover for the purposes intended.]

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

NAVY.

Since the establishment of our navy, the captures made by it amount to 74 in number, and the recaptures exceed eighty.

The Supreme Court of the United States, met yesterday in the Capitol at the City of Washington, and adjourned without transacting any business.

Thursday last a splendid entertainment was given, at Still's Hotel, City of Washington, by the federal members of both houses of Congress, to Oliver Wolcott, late secretary of the Treasury, to express their affection for his person, their respect for his character, and their high sense of his important public services. The Heads of Departments and the Judges of the Supreme Court now in town were present. The company consisted of about 75 persons—Mr. Ross of the Senate in the Chair—after dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The United States—Union and Liberty.
 2. The memory of Washington—Bright as day and durable as time.
 3. The President of the United States. The best reward of virtuous actions and important public services—the consciousness of having performed them.
 4. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. The man who would not do a dishonorable act, to be President of the United States.
 5. Our future President. May he be—the man equal to the government of a nation.
 6. The Judiciary of the United States independent of party, independent of power, and independent of popularity.
 7. The Navy—a safe passage over “the tempestuous sea of liberty.”
 8. The Army and Militia—their due combination, our best defence.
 9. Timothy Pickering and James M'Henry.
 10. The thirteen Senators of Pennsylvania—a Spartan Band.
 11. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the three pillars of National Prosperity.
 12. The Clergy—may every denomination support the government, and the government protect every denomination.
 13. Public Credit—the result of talents assiduously and uprightly exerted.
 14. The true friends of the people, who consult their interests and not their prejudices.
 15. Mrs. Washington—“Taught by the great example so long before us, we will never oppose our wishes to the public will” constitutionally expressed.
 16. The American fair—the liberty of the press, without licentiousness.
- The following toast was then given by Mr. Wolcott.
- The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—By wise counsels and measures, may they continue to establish and preserve to the American people the blessings of LIBERTY.
- By Mr. Speaker, after Mr. Wolcott had retired.
- Oliver Wolcott—May he in retirement receive that which alone can reward his distinguished public services; the esteem of all good men, and the gratitude of his country.

The following volunteers were then drank.

By Major Pinckney—Otium cum dignitate to retiring merit.

By Judge Livermore—The true republicans of America, who hold law, religion, and order essential to liberty.

Mr. Harper—The federal party; public spirit its guide, honorable feelings its cement, and public good its object.

General Lee—Experimental sagacity in preference to speculative reveries.

Mr. Otis—The 11th of February; on that day may faction be entangled in the net which she has spread for the friends of the constitution.

Mr. Bayard—The national constitution, may its friends rally round it, resolved to live under it, or to be buried under its ruins.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman, at Madras, dated July 10.

“The island of Ceylon is garrisoned by the King's troops, consisting of some British and a number of native seapoy regiments. The honourable Frederick North is its Governor. The King seems apprehensive that the India dominions are growing too potent in their company military establishments. He has forbidden the company to raise a single recruit, and will, undoubtedly, annex every new territorial acquisition, exclusively, to the imperial domains. Should the company feel disposed to set up for themselves, and play John Bull a Yankee trick, their two armies would in a few years, by continual increase, be able to effect the brilliant achievement. The British Ministry, aware of the possibility of the event, have tho't necessary to check the growing power of the India company, while the means remain in their hands. Every ship from England brings out officers of all ranks, who bear the King's commissions, and supernumeraries to fill up vacancies in the different corps as they occur.

“At Madras we found a squadron of ships of the line and frigates, commanded by admiral Ranier, which, with a large body of troops now ready for embarkation, are destined to operate in a secret expedition. Other ships, transports, &c. are ordered to join this armament, and the whole are to rendezvous at Pulo Pinang, or the Prince of Wales' Island, with all possible dispatch. Conjecture is busy in assigning the place on which the meditated blow will fall.

“The Isle of France, Batavia, and Manilla are mentioned; but the best informed people say, that Ternate, the principal of the Molucca or Spice Islands, is destined to become subject to the British crown, by force of British prowess and arms. Success, is anticipated to await the projected enterprise, and that England will soon be in possession of all the spices of the oriental world, seems an opinion sanctioned by reason and beyond the reach of doubt.”

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 17.

I have seen Col. Burr repeatedly since I have been here, and knowing that much had been said to the southward relative to his opposition to the Federal city, I was determined to ascertain what his true sentiments on the subject were. I therefore informed him of the reports which I understood to be in circulation on that subject. He declared them in the most unequivocal manner to be without truth or foundation,

adding that in his opinion the faith of the government was pledged to remain there. You are at perfect liberty to assure your friends that he has made these declarations to me, and for my own part that I fully confide in the sincerity of them.

[The following is an extract from a letter of a recent date, received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Paris. It is the production of a lively imagination; and we have translated it in the hope that it will be read with the same good humour in which it appears to be written.]

[N. Y. Mercantile Adv.]

“I had the pleasure of breakfasting yesterday with some of the heroes of Maringo; what they have to relate borders so much on the marvellous that they are obliged every moment to invoke the confidence of their hearers when their recitals become so extraordinary as to appear fabulous. The details respecting the passage of the mountains, which exhibit dangers inexpressible, and altogether new to the army, make those who have escaped them, shudder.

“The expressions of regret for the death of the brave, modest and virtuous Defaix are not appeased. That he might join Buonaparte, he had the day preceding the battle of Maringo travelled several miles on foot by cross-ways. Buonaparte was with the advanced guard—after having embraced him, the first care of the General in Chief was to order a horse for his lieutenant-general. This trait represents Defaix such as he was.

“I just now met the Austrian general Zagg, prisoner of war. He walks about with his sword, his cross, his uniform, and his cockade; he seems extremely pleased with the Parisians, who follow him at the public walks with a laudable curiosity.

“Radiations continue. I supped a few evenings ago with seven or eight emigrants or Chouans. They are not thirty years of age, and they have made seven or eight campaigns against the public, with which they have made their peace. They are very agreeable, and appear to be totally reformed; but our armies are every where victorious. Buonaparte, with much reason, has said “France does very well to obtain victories.” It is in case she should be beat, that a proper opportunity would present itself to judge of the fidelity of the persons in question. I was the only patriot at their supper—my neighbours gave for a toast their ancient regiment, and invited me to drink it with them. I did so without the least hesitation, out of respect for the dead. A little while afterwards I gave for my toast the 181st demi-brigade, which was also my regiment, and it was in the like manner drank with frankness truly chivalric. There is now no apparent danger on that side.

“Amidst all this Paris is embellishing astonishingly. The plans of the council of ancients respecting the Thuilleries are carried on and progressing; it is impossible to fancy any thing more superb than that garden. The place de la revolution is unencumbered, and the departmental column is elevating in the centre.

“The women, I believe, are growing handsomer every year in this extraordinary city—I mean, that every return of spring seems to bring along with it a new

breed of beauties that were not remarked the preceding year, and who all of a sudden, shine with a brilliancy before unknown. Their dress is beautiful, notwithstanding what angry women (who may have good cause) may say to the contrary. The indecency which they pretend to find in it, exists only among the indelicate women, who, in every dress, are always the same. But the present dress seems to have been drawn up by a Grecian painter, and we have here Graces made to be clothed with it.

“Our young men are quite the reverse. Their dress is the most ridiculous and inconvenient.—The present fashion is a short coat (resembling a spencer);—the collar is as long as the coat itself; the pantaloons are a yard wide. Those gentlemen have in fact adopted the petticoats. They have the madness to wear black cockades. Government appears to take no notice of it. In eight days none will be seen. If it was forbidden, the tresses and black collar-war would begin anew. But this ridiculous combat of a government against tailors is, thank God, out of fashion. Buonaparte, in speaking of some theatrical pieces that were formerly prohibited, has said, that “he feared not the Kings of the Stage.”

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r Franklin, Penny, Charleston.

ENTERED,

Brig Lucy Ann, Richardson, Falmouth.

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the commissioners named in the said commission, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31st day of January last, when and where he underwent his second examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the said tavern, on Friday the 19th day of this present month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforesaid are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate—and to choose assignees.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Secretary to the Commission.

February 3.

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members will please to take notice, that a quarterly meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 4th February, at 6 o'clock, at M'Cleod's Tavern.

JOHN V. THOMAS, Sec.

February 3.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

FOR SALE, A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2.

cor 18

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorized to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15.

(16) 3wco

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

co

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th.

co

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5.

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Kicketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the corner store, opposite John Jannet's, the following GOODS—wholesale and retail, for Cash and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerseys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do. do. Baizes
Rose and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruffs and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerseys and Swandowns
Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords
A handsome assortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose
do. silk do.

Black Crape
White and black silk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perfians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Russia Sheetting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.
and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaster of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sundry Mill Irons—The owner is requested to take them away.

January 31.

d

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,
COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam,
German, London, blister and Crowley steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings
Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes

Clover seed and plaster of Paris
Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel

Fine and coarse Salt
Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27.

2aw 15

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.

Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Mullins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

January 29.

Auctioneers.

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the subscribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the said Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Frederickburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, Georgetown and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same before the day of sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, }
Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800.

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Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in blls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheetting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17.

Auctioneer.

The Schooner Nancy,

Burthen 350 barrels,

Capt. Stevens,

Will take FREIGHT to any port in the U. States.

For terms apply to the master on board at Merchants' wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

January 29.

d3teo

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,

Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,

will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.—Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HCOE & Co.

January 16.

d

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his commodious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling House, on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-house and Stable for two horses, with a well enclosed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking business to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8.

d12(30)

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29.

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Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices, at the office of the Advertiser.

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.